or Conservative, Republican or Manarchical, was pretty equalty belauced. The method of voting in France is ex-

ceedingly simple. The voter soes a few days prior to the

dissement in which he proposes to vote, and that he is

cal rights of a French citizen. This card is presented by

his district. He can, if he desires, write his own list

of names beforehand, or save himself all trouble about

the matter by taking one of the numerous printed lists

of candidates for election, which is sure to be forced

upen him at the entrance to the polling places. An official stands at the deer and demands the elector's

eard before admitting him, and, on receiving the card,

tears off a corner in order to prevent the possibility of its being used again. After this formality the elector is

out exhibiting their card, and record a vote without

any right to do so, perhaps having already recorded a vote elsewhere. At the last elections—I allude to these in February—during the armistice, I saw

an Englishman walk into one of the polling-places with-

out being asked for an elector's card; he was suddenly called on to vote, and having in his hand a balletin which

had been given blin at the door, with true British love of

doing that which he ought not to do, he gravely folded

it up and put it into one of the voting urns, without

being opened and the votes counted until after the close

of the poll. This causes considerable delay in the an-

remarked with respect to the present elections.

very plainly that men who make politics a career are

called, if only to distinguish them from the

bater as M. Gambetta has again and again shown blui-

self to be, should be returned as a representative from

the Assembly in order, and to put a stop to their contin-nous jeers at the Republic, Gnubetta will be exceedingly

other four Radical Republican members come within much the same category as the majority of the Conserva-tives—they form a part of the great unknown.

But, however satisfactory the Paris elections may be, to all lovers of free institutions, (and when the frightful

reaction that had to be feared is taken into account, the

result can hardly be considered otherwise than as an

setual victory.) the result of the elections in the prov-

inces will raise the hopes of the Republican party

throughout the world, for, not only have the Republican candidates been successful beyond the hopes of the most

hopeful of their fellowers, but the Monarchists and the Legitimists have met with a defeat which they are not

likely to forget for many a long day. It will no longer

not name Republican projects because they cannot find

Republicans fit or willing to be made prefects. If the

electors can find Republican deputies the Ministers of

offering any serious opposition to his will. He has always managed to have his own way by the simple

threat of resignation. But now that there will be a re-

speciable Republican minority in the Assembly, M. Tiders will have to think twice before he threatens to resign, for fear that some day he may be taken at his

word. If the Republicans could, as they say in England, "go to the country on a good cry,"

they might obtain good working majorities and govern

France. People ask how it is that the peasants have

turned round so completely since last Pebruary, and

have now voted for Republicans with as much freedom as they then voted for the Monarchists. I think there

are two reasons to account for this change in the coun-try vote. First, in February, the peasants, as a body,

associated the idea of a Republic with a continuance of

the war with Prussia, which they were determined to

stop at all hazards; therefore, when they voted for the

Monarchists it was less from political conviction than

from an anxious desire to save their goods and chattels

from the enemy. Secondly, the peasants are devout be

Hevers in the adage, "Whatever is, is right." They see

Republique Française at the head of Thiers's proclama-

tions, and they vote for the Republic accordingly. The

a blue among the blues of the English Conservative Uni-

versity. When Mr. Gladstone stood for Oxford Univer-

vote for Mr. Hardy, the Tory man. "No, I shall vote for

Gladstone," he replied. "But you are a stanch Tory,"

cried his borrifed friends, "you will surely never vote for a Liberal like Gladstone." "Indeed I shall," replied

the old Doctor of Divinity, indignantly, "Mr. Gladstone

is one of Her Majesty's Ministers, and ministers ought always to be supported." I think the French peasants

are a little like the old Oxford Don. Twelve months

Empire. The Government is now Republican, so they

THE ARMS AND MUNITIONS SENT TO FRANCE

In the French National Assembly, on the 27th

ult., the Committee appointed to examine the accounts

of the purchase of arms in the United States during the

1___

expended in this country, as follows:

vote for the Republican candidates.

ago the Government was Imperial, so they voted for the

candidates, however, the result of Sunday's . A most unusual occurrence is to be

The French electoral law does not permit of the

even reading the names on it.

entitled to the legal enjoyment of all the civil and politi-

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FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

election to the Mairie of his errondissement, and obtains his elector's card; in order to obtain this card, he must THE ARMY PURCHASE SYSTEM TO PE SUMMA-RILY AROLISHED—SERIOUS RAILEOAD ACCI-DENT-TWO RILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED. LONDON, Wednesday, July 19, 1871. The Standard of to-day says that Mr. Glad-

Hone will abolish the system of purchases of army commissions, by Royal warrant.

The Sheffield Express train going South on the North

Midland Railway ran into a freight train near Chester-field station. Two passengers were killed outright and heid station. I wo passengers were kined outrigt

Prince Frederick William has left Ems on his way to England. He comes direct to Osborne, where he will remain with the royal family. Several members of the royal family of England have visited the Emperor

The Princees Helena of England, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Helstein, is about to visit the continent to seek relief from an affection of the lungs. The small-pex is decreasing in London.

HOLLAND.

DEFEAT OF THE TREATY FOR THE CESSION OF GUINEA.

THE HAGEE, Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

The Upper Chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands has, by a vote of 16 to 15, postponed in-definitely the further consideration of the treaty for the bession of the Dutch possessions in Guinea to England.

A cable dispatch announced nearly a forinight ago that the Second Chamber of the Parliament of the Neth-erlands had ratified the trenty for the cession of New-Guinea, in the Pacific Ocean, to England. This Intelli-gence, which was the first intimation that negotiations had been pending on the subject, by no means gave a correct idea of the proposed transfer of territory. According to information received by mail, a treaty was concluded for the transfer of the Dutch settlements on the west coast of Africa-Le, in Guines-from Helthe west coast of the same the same than the England, as well as smother freaty for the execu-tion of one entered into in 1858 with the Sultan of Siak, that the Government of the Netherlands had that the opportunity of making reforms in hey are very costly, and the authority there being dit was not advisable to waste more money in order to that if these sacrifices were not made they should be obliged to shandon the settlements as the French did condemned by public opinion, and would have been Brown out by Parliament in the very beginning if the Government has not agreed to lay before the Chamber the diplomatic correspondence with England on the In the first instance they refused to do this, but they subsequently aunounced that this correspondence could be examined by members who, however, were obliged to keep its ast of Guinea was ratified by the Second th inst. by a vote of 34 to 39, and the treaty respecting umairs was rejected by a vote of 36 against 28 as con-

teery to the honor of Helland.

A CHANGE IN THE MINISTEY IMMUNENT.

Lisnon, Wednesday, July 19, 1871. It is ramoved that the Portuguese Ministry in a minerity in the Certes, and that the Count de | do for Ministers of the Interior to assert that they can-I nomar has been called upon by the King to form a new

CUBA.

A SPANISH VICTORY—TWO EXPEDITIONS SAID TO Bean prefects. The success of the Republican party is said to have not a little astonished M. Thiers

HAVANA, July 19.—Gen. Palanca telegraphs | party is said to have not a little astonished M. Thiers | himself. So long as there was a strong Monarchical maon the 1sch just, that engagements had occurred on the tay before, in which 190 insurants were killed and 19 test dispersed. Nine Spaniards were killed and 19 wounded.

So long as there was a strong Monarchical majority in the Chember, and, what is more, so long as there was every chance of that Monarchical majority being considerably strengthened in case of an appeal to the country, M. Tolers could feel bimself muster of the

eargent Coi. Chaiche Consuegra were captured and course, there was very little danger of the Monarchista offering any serious opposition to his will. He has Adjutant, and Donshisto, General Secretary of Gen.
Agramonte, have surrendered at Puerio Principe.
According to the Manuacillo correspondent of the
Diario two expeditions of fillousters from Venezuela

frantien of the second landing has come to hand,

THE STEAMER VIRGIN AT TRINIDAD. St. Thomas, July 14.-The steamer Virgin has recurred to the Island of Trindad, having been un-able to land her expedition in Coba. The Spenish war

Meamer Torondo, at Porto Cabello, will probably go to

JAMATCA

NO PEARS OF AN INSURRECTION.

Krasten, July 19.—The determined attitude of the Government has frightened the negroes, and fears of a right have variabled. Moligate, the leader, is new

FRANCE. Preuch pessants always remind me of a story of an old the behave on the station post- Oxford Don of the highest order of the Tories. PONED-THE PARIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION-

THE COTTON TAX. Pakis, Wednesday, July 19, 1871. The delate on the Italian question in the

Assembly is fixed for Saturday. Monseignear Dupanour, Bishop of Orleans, is expected to speak.

The Parisian press have put ferward a partial list of tandidates for the municipal elections, which appears to

be satisfactory to the public.

M. Rouher anticurers himself to be a candidate for the first vacancy in the National Assembly. The Journal de Puris attacks visorously the circular of the Prefect of the Scine, which deprives occupants of furnished lodgings of the right to vote if they have not inhabited the

premises continuously for 12 months.

The decrees of the 5th and 12th of September, 1870, levybg an import duty of three frames 60 centimes on each bale of cotton, have been abrogated, and it is thought the Minister of Finance, M. Ponyer-Quertier, has con-

sladed to abandon the proposed duties upon the raw hter, has assured the French Government that no per-son convicted of criminal acts in Paris against the National Government during the reign of the Commune, will be permitted to reside in the United States.

Gen. Paidberbe has received a month's furlough. The Marquis of Lorne has purchased the estate of the Duc de Persigny at Champrond. The inhabitants of Metz have bent a petition to President Thiers asking the pardon of

Exchange
Insurance and freight of two vessels.
The Consul-General's commission
M. Chaviteau's commission THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM—RESULTS OF THE ELEC-TIONS CAUSES OF THE REPUBLICAN VIC-

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. Paris, July 5.—The elections have passed off very quietly; indeed, no stranger to Paris could possibly

rery quietly; indeed, no stranger to Paris could possibly have seen any difference in the aspect of the city on standay last from that on any other Sanday. Only in the immediate neighborhood of the different poiling places where, as one passed, men maked forth who instead on craviting voting "belletins," as they are tabled, into one's hands. These builetins bore the names of the twenty-one candidates proposed by the various Committees. So far as my experience but the solivity of the Committees, whether Radical time ago, when the office was vacant, an application for

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1871.

His tenancy was received from a person in London. A satisfactory local reference was given, and the office was let. For a time, two yearing gentlemen made their appearance at the place, and apparently carried on some duties there. After awhile, however, they disappeared, and nothing more was seen or heard of them. A few weeks since Mr. R. Gladstone was informed that the rent of this particular office was in arrear. He made in quiries, and then found that no one had been seen at the office for a considerable time. The place having been by some means entered, two or three open boxes, containing a large quantity of letters and documents, were found in it. The papers were labelled with the names of Thekborne, Doursty, Radeliffe, and others which have become familism in the course of the present trial. After taking legal advice, Mr. Gladstone determined to communicate with Lord Chief-Justice Boylli on the subject, at the same time sending a copy of his communication to the counsel engaged on each side. The papers, it now turns out, belonged, or parport to belong to Mr. Gosford, the agent of the Tichborne family, in whose hands, it is stated, the celebrated sealed packet was left by Roger Tichborne at Pherty to record his vote, which he does simply by putting his buildin into the urn kept ready for the purpose. There are several objections to this system, one of the greatest of which is that it sometimes happens that persons contrive to slip by the official at the door with

KANSAS EUFFIANISM.

A GIRL BRUTALLY BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER FATHER-THE MURDERER IN DANGER OF BEING LYNCHED.

Leavenworth, July 19.-Advices from Southern Kansas state that on Sunday, the 9th inst., the town of Fredonis, Wilson County, was excited by the discovery of the dead body of a little girl, aged six, the daughter of Richard Handell, in his house, six miles from town. The body was a mass of bruises and cuts, which indicated that the child had died from violence. Before the death because known to the authorities the body was taken in charge by some of the neighbors and buried. July 10 the Coroner held an inquest, body was exhumed, and the physician On was exhumed, and the physician agreed that death was the result of " kleks, choking, and cuts from some blant instrument." The jury, therefore, brought in a verdict of "Death at the hands of some person or persons unknown." Richard Handell was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of his daughter. On the examination a little son of the prisoner, age 12, was examined, and testified that his father very frequently whipped the little girl until she became insensible; that he very often denied to his family the food necessary to sustain life, and that it was no uncom men thing for him to whip the entire family in a most shocking manner. The boy also stated that after his mother's death, which was occasioned some time since by inhuman treatment, his father would free since by inhuman treatment, his lather would head only designate what about constitute his children's diduring his absence, and then leave home for several rs, set drunk, come home and whip his daughter. On meraing of her death the father dealt out the rations children should consume during the day, and started on one of his sprees. At high-fall he returned, and ting that the children had calen more than he gave up he series the girl and beat her with a shoulderfinding that the children had easen more than he gave them, he scircof the girl and beat her with a shoulder-hone of a hog in a terrible manner until size each insersible to the floor. He then setzed her by the throat and cheked her until life was extinct. He then cautioned the bay that if he breathed a word in regard to the affair he would shoot him. Tes bey also testified that father whipped his wine while sive in a very brutal manner. The boy's testimony constituted about all that was submitted, and during its stakening details the people present were in a high state of exchement, and it was only through the strong one offers of the officers of the Court that they were prevented from excenting summary punishment on the numberer. The exchement, as the facts became known, increased, however, and at hist accounts there appeared to be no doubt that Handell would be lynched. DESPERATE SHOOTING AFFRAY-ONE MAN KILLED

AND SEVERAL WOUNDED. Leavenworth, Kansas, July 19 .- A desperate agray occarred in a drinking-saloen kept by one Kelly, at Hays City, about 1 o'clock on Sanday morning, between a party of soldiers belonging to the 6th U. S. Cavalry and a number of citizens. A continuous fire useful. He has announced that he will honestly support M. Thiers in maintaining a republic in France. The was kept up for more than 10 minutes. A man named was kept up for more than 10 minutes. A han hance Charley Harrison was shot through the head. Sheriff Poter Lanahan interfered to queli the disturbance, and received two shots—one in the region of the heart, and the other through the lungs. He was dying when last heard from. Two soldiers were shot-one through the thigh and the other in the side. It is thought they will recover. A man named May had his thigh broken, and a Mexican teamster was shel through the leg. Kelly, the saloen-keeper, was a discharged soldier. He left immediately after the shooting, and has not been seen since. The citizens threaten to lynch him if found in that vicinity again. The fight originated in a dispute as to who was the "best man."

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 19 .- The Girard Press office, in Crawford County, was burned on the morning of the 15th. Three gentlemen connected with the establishment had a narrow escape from the building. The editors in a circular say:

can point out these criminals and bring them to justice, if they would. The increst accident saved the lives of Mr. Wasser and brother and Mr. Morly. Before this we could never believe we had a thing in our community so

STEAMER BURNED ON LAKE MICHIGAN-TWO

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—The steamer Joseph Barber, which left St. Joseph's, Mich., for Chicago, last night, with a cargo of fruit, when about 35 miles from St. Joseph's, was discovered to be on fire. In a few minutes ahe was completely enveloped in flames, and the paule was fearful. All but the working crew were in their berths, and the passengers rushed on deck almost entirely destitute of clothing. Ecvery available portable object was thrown overboard and occupied by frightened fagitives. The steamer Corons, attracted by the flames, went to their assistance and rescued 18 persons, and the propeller Van Hoolet, which also went to their assistance saved 12. Two persons only were missing, a deck hand and the watchman. The vessel was a second-class boat, valued at \$21,000; insured for \$7,000. She was owned by Mr. Chapman, and commanded by James Snow. The ause of the fire is unknown.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 19 .- The semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the State of New-York convened in Lincoln Hall this forenoon. Gen. J. B. Murray made the address of welcome. After recess, Gen. Barnum, the Department Commander, delivered the semi-annual address; Col. A. R. Calkoun, Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, also spoke, sity for the last time this learned doctor was asked to The Grand Army is represented to be in a flourishing condition, and copies of the new ritual were distributed. Gen. Burnside, the Commander of the National Depart-ment, is expected to morrow.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE HUDSON. POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19 .- President Grant arrived at Staatsburgh in a special train to-day. He is the guest of W. B. Dinsmore, and is accompanied by Col. Forney of The Philadelphia Press, Gov. Bullock of Georgia, Charles Chamberlin, Henry Sanford, Frederick Laveloy, John Hoey, and Col. E. S. Sanford, Frederick dent and party will remain the guests of Mr. Dinsmore until to-morrow afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.The Austrian delegations have adopted the .Grasshoppers are destroying the crops in West-

war, reported that nearly \$7,366,181 50 (currency) was era Minacsots.
... The "Most Worthy Supreme Conclave of the Order of the Seven Wise Men" is in session in Circianau. Belmont—Banker's commissions and stamps. 465,937 81 Schuyler, Hartley, & Graham, for arms and Order of the seven whe are it is in a good in the consideration of the subject of the trial by jury for ofcuses committed by members of the press. Schuyler, Hartley, & Graman, 104 and ammunition 649,586 58
Remington & Son 6,092,173 61

bers of the press.

... The steamer Arctic sailed from Buffalo, yesterday, on her second annual exeurcion around Lake Superior, with a number of passengers. The trip will comp? 25 days.

... The steamship Wonga Wonga of Hall's Line axiled from San Francisco for Australis on The slay carrying a full complement of passengers and \$17,000 over the discribination.

The iron steamer China, belonging to the Atlantic and Dalutic and Pacific Lake line of steamers, was launched, yestemer, at Bafalo. This is the sixto iron steamer built in Buffalo, this Spring.

tender, at Rafalo. This as the acts from steamer that it bullets, the Spring.

Gen. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, reports that show May I the number of Assistant Revenue for Tennessee, reports that show May I the number of Assistant Revenue for the remove all seperumerary officers.

A Company was organized at Weston, Me., on Saturday, to construct a bridge access the Missouri River at Atchieon, Kansas, Mr. F. H. Winsten, President of the Chiego and South Western Rairwand Co., subscribed for \$500,000 worth of the stock.

A rimnor is current on the Pacific Coast that the Coartel and California Pacific Rairwands have been sold to the Penasitrania Central, causing almost a panic in Facramento. A heavy decline of resi criate there is anticipated if the rumor prove correct. The report is generally believed.

is generally believed.

The survivors of the Massachusetts regiment, which served is the Massachusett was met in Roston yesterlay and formed an association to be known as the "Association of the Massachusetts Volunters in Mexico." Col. Irane H. Wright was chosen Commander, Livel, L. Tage, Veet Commander, and Livat. H. A. McGlennia, Adjutant.

WASHINGTON.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION-IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AT ISSUE-THE CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD TAX.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

An election occurs in North Carolina on the 3d of August, which involves questions of national importance Delegates to a Constitutional Convention are to be elected under a law plainly revolutionary and unconsti tational in character, as the present Constitution re quires, like the old one, a two thirds vote of the Legislature for the passage of a bill ordering such Convention ity, some Democrats voting against it. The canvass go ing on in North Carolina is of the bitterest character, both parties understanding success to be a matter of life and death. The Ku-Klux have made that State the battle-ground. It is plain that their policy is, by obtaining fall control, to destroy the present Judiciary, and nullifying, through the new one which the Democratic Legislature are to elect on a life tenure, the entire reconstruction policy. publicans there say the same programme will be at-tempted in every Southern State. The old Judicial systhere provided for the election by the Legislature of all Judges, down even to Justices of the Peace. The Democrats propose to select, out of the latter, an Election Baird for each county, thus arranging for full control of the voters, as well as in administering the laws. The Republicans are hopeful of success, and late advices show them to be working energetically to obtain it. Senator Pool has prepared three addresses and letters, treating in a vigorous manner the several issues in-volved, which have been printed and circulated by the Gen. Akerman's Weldon speech is also circulating. Senator Pool, Col. French (Senate Sergeant-at-Arms), Gen. Rutherford, and other prominent Republicans, will stump the State during the last week of the canvass. The local speakers are very active, and the Republicans are thoroughly aroused in hopes of regaining control of the State. It is believed that a large number of Democrata will vote the anti-Convention ticket, both because it is probable the Ku-Klux leaders will overthrow, if they tion, and also from fear that the convening of a Consti-tutional Convention can terminate only in the military State Executive will undoubtedly resist the Convention as revolutionary, and call on the President to sustain the against the Ku-Klux in the way of arrest and indictment have created a panic among them. It has been ascertained that since the arrests the Ku-Klux have changed

their passwords, &c. Herace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, and S. T. Fairchild of New-York are in town on business connected with the Central Railroad tax. They had a long interwith the Central Railroad Eds. They mad along anter-view this afternoon with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the payment of the tax on undi-vided serip dividends issued by the Company. They also had a conversation with Secretary Boutwell. The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Le-high Coal and Navigation Company that he has no ob-jections to their boats being measured and Receased as

they arrive and are unladen, provided all are documented within a reasonable time, but he states that it is not within his power to issue instructions to the Collector at New-York to suspend the operations of the law in case of boats which enter the port without the proper

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the Department of the Missouri, directing him to give all the assistance in his power, in provision and transportation, to Mr. Vincent Collyer of the Indian Peace Commission, while making his tour through New-Mexico and Arizona.

Reports from the Supervisor of Internal Revenue in

North Carchina show that he disapproves of the proposi-tion made by Major Morgan of the army to employ citi-zens of Butherford and adjoining counties to assist the Revenue officers in breaking up illicit distilling. He cays that, in addition to the fact that such a course would tend to produce hard feeling among the people, the presence of the military has a good moral effect on the men who are attempting to evade the laws. It may be remembered that the plan proposed by Major Morgan was substantially identical with Gen. Pleasonton's Revenue Police plan proposed to Congress last Spring. It was not, at the time, approved by Secretary Boutwell, and there is goed ground for the belief that it is not ap-

proved by him now.

A copy of the recently printed annual report of President Barnard of Columbia College, New-York, shows that he ought to have the credit accorded to Gen. Eaton in a dispatch sent to THE TRIBUNE last evening, from this place, for compiling statistics of the colleges of the country. Prof. Barnard used to assist him in his work, country. Prof. Barnard used to assist him in his work, a much less comprehensive list printed by Gen. Eaton last Winter or Spelig, giving him full credit for it. But an examination of the report shows that the labor of preparing the list referred to yesterday, did not consist in collecting names, but in finding out the character of the institutions named, and classifying them in separate tables, so as to make the lists available for useful purposes. All other lists heretofore published, including that of Gen. Eaton, have presented a jumble of heterogeneous institutions, schools of the most diverse character being sprouped together with colleges. The report of Prof. Barnard has been several weeks printed, and an examination of it shows that the classes of Gen. Eaton new his classes, and the numbers in each class are his numbers.

tigeneral press disparcial.

The case of Paymaster Richard Washington, in whose accounts a very large deficit was discovered in the recent trial held in this city, has been compromised by the payment by Mr. Washington of the larger portion of the amount found deficient, and the case was closed to-day at the Treasury Department. The grounds of the compromise were principally that no evidence whatever of fraud were discovered, but that the money was lost in the immense rush of business under the supervision of Mr. Washington during the late war, when he with but slight assistance, had charge of Paymasters' daties at Norfolk, which are now under the management of two Paymasters and a corps of clerks.

The following statement shows the numbers and denominations of beer stamps issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871; 385,210 stamps for hogsheads, 1,793,489 for barrels, 1,293,850 for half-barrels, 185,352 for third-barrels, 12,277,780 for quarter-barrels; 1,413,576 for sixth-barrels, and 4,166,760 for eighth-barrels. Total, 22,705,868 stamps, representing \$7,485,462, being an increase over the previous year of 2,297,683 stamps and \$19,582.

The motion for a new trial of Dr. Sherman, abortionist, convicted of manslaughter, in causing the death of Henricta Piddon, has been overruled by the Criminal Courf. He will be sentenced to-morrow. The new trial of Horatio Bolster, for the killing of "Sonny" James, has been set for the 19th of September. At the first trial, he was found guilty of murder.

F. A. Macarincy, the defaulting Superintendent of the Post-Office Department, died tast night.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION. TESTIMONY OF COL. HUGGINS - OUTRAGES IN

MISSISSIPPI-SCHOOLS BROKEN UP AND MIN-ISTERS BANISHED. Washington, July 19.-The session of the

Ku-Klux Investigating Committee, to-day, was occupied with the examination of Col. Huggins, who served in the Federal army from Ohio during the war, and was afterward agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippl for 18 months, and is now United States Assessor at Aber-deen, Miss. He testified that, while on an efficial tour in the vicinity of Aberdeen last March, he was captured by the vicinity of Abertaes of death, to leave the county and state within ken days, whipped him and left him insensible. They told him their object was to rift the country of radical office-holders. He knew of other instances wherein the same purposes had been arwested subsequently, through his efforts, some thirty members of this band had been arrested and bound over for trial at Oxford, Miss. He is also school director of his country, and testified that a number of schools had been broken up, one colored minister being killed, and several white preachers driven away by violence. These outrages had created great terror among the Republicans, who in that section are almost exclusively colored; but, in consequence of the recent vigorous action of the United States authorities, a better teeling prevails at present. As an indication of the sentiment of the people, the witness stated that when he first settled in that part of the country, being a liaptist, he appited for membership in the local church, but was refused unless he would contess his wrong in lighting against the South. Atterward, however, he and the wife were in the topin, but concluded not to accept the invitation, a band of about 120 disguised men, who, after making

EMPEZZLEMENT AND PROBABLE SUICIDE. ALBANY, July 19.-Joseph Hogeboom, clerk for William Tillinghast & Co. of No. in Hudson-st., was sent to the Commercial Bank this afternoon to deposi \$400. On his return the bank book was examined, and it was found that the \$100 had not been entered. Hogeto was found that the wash had not been entered. Hoge-boom had left in the meantime, but returned and went up to one of the lofts. Mr. Tillinghast visited the bank and was informed that Hegeboom and drawn \$400 in-stead of depositing that sum. He innecdiately returned to the store and found Hogeboom grouning on the floor of the loft. He informed Mr. Tillinghast that the meancy was in his (Hogeboom's) test pocker, and immediately simed a victol at his heart and fired, but the bail leaged

in a large pocket-book. He then seized the hoisting chain and awing himself into the street, falling heavily on bis head. He was picked up and taken to his beard-ing-house. Hogeboom had previously borne an excellent

THE INDIANS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAMP GRANT MAS-

SACRE. Washington, July 19 .- The following is an extract from the official report of the massacre at Camp Grant, Arizona, by Lieut. Royal E. Whitman, Just received here by the Board of Indian Commissioners. It dated Camp Grant, May 17, and addressed to Col. J. G.

C. Lee, Tueson:

Lieut, Whitman, after describing the settlement of the Indians near the camp, and praising them for their peaceableness and good behavior, proceeds as follows:

On the morning of April 20, I was at breakfast at 75 a. m., when a dispatch was brought to me by a sergeant of Company D, 21st Infantry, from Copt, Plum, commanding Camp Lowell, informing me that a large party had left Tueson on the 2sth with the avowed purpose of killing all the Indians at this post. I immediately sent the two interpreters, mounted, to the Indian camp with orders to tell the chiefs the exact state of things, and for them to bring their entire party inside the post. As I had no cavalry and but about 50 infantry (nearly all recruits), and no other officer, I could not leave the post to go to their defense. My messengers returned in about an hour with intelligence that they could find no living Insign; that their camp was burning, and the ground strewn with the mutilated bodies of their women and children. C. Lee, Tueson:

Infrain; that their camp was ourning, and the ground strewn with the mutilated bodies of their women and children.

I immediately mounted a party of about 20 soldiers and citizens, and sent them with the post surgeon, with a wagon to bring in the wounded, if any could be found. The party returned late in the evening, having found no wounded, and without having been able to communicate with any of the survivors. Early the next morning, I took a similar party, with spades and shovels, and went out and burned all the dead in and immediately around the camp. I had the day before offered the interpreters, or any one who could do so, \$100 to go to the mountains and communicate with them, and convince them that no officer or soldier of the United States Government had been concorned in the vile transaction, and, failing in this, I thought the act of caring for their dead would be an evidence to them of our sympathy at least. The conjecture proved correct, for while at the work many of them came to the spot and indulged in expressions of grief, two wild and terrible to be described. That evening they came in from all directions, singly and in small parties, so changed in 48 hours as to be hardly recognizable, during which time they had neither eaten or slept.

Many of the men, whose families had all been killed.

Many of the men, whose families had all been killed, when I spoke to them and expressed sympathy for them, were obliged to turn away, unable to speak, and too proud tot show their grief. The women, whose children had been killed or stolen, were convulsed with grief, and looked to me appealingly, as though I was their last hope on earth. Children, who, two days before, had been full of fun and frolle, kept at a distance, expressing wondering herror. I did what I could. I fed them and talked to them, and listened patiently to their accounts. I sent horses into the mountains to bring in two badly wounded women, one shot through the left lung and one with an arm shattered. These were attended to, and will recover.

Cover.

Their camp was surrounded and attacked at daybreak. So sudden and unexpected was it, that no one was awake to give the alarm, and I found that quite a number of women were shot while asiesp beside their bundles of hay, which they had collected to bring in to the post that morning. The wounded, who were unable to get away, had their brains beaten out with clubs or stones, while some were shot full of arrows after having been mortally wounded by bullets. The bodies were all stripped. Of the whole number burled one was an old man and one a well-grown boy. All the rest were women and children. Of the whole number killed and missing (about 125) eight only were men. It has been said that the men were not there, but they were there. On the 25th we counted 128 men, a small number being absent for mescal, all of whom have since been in. I have spent a good deal of time with them since the affair, and have been astonished at their continued unsbaken faith in me, and their perfectly clear understanding of their misfortune.

They say, "We know there are a great many white

or whoever owns them."
They ask to be allowed to live here in their old homes, where nature supplies nearly all their wants. They ask or a fair and impartial trial of their faith, and they ask hat all their captive children living may be returned to hem. Is their demand unreasonable I Unless some action is taken to convince them that our Government means induces and justice, they will be driven away, desperte and disappointed, and blinded by Ignorance, rage, and supersition. Yours very respectfully,

ROYAL E. WHITMAN, First Lieut, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE APACHES IN NEW-MEX-

ENTALE. WHITMAN, First Lieut, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

EPREDATIONS OF THE APACHES IN NEW-MEXICO—AN INDIAN GIRL'S APPEAL FOR HER
STARVING TRIBE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A letter from Gov.

the of New-Mexico, dated June 19, and addressed to Sectory Fish, states that he had visited the sottlements in athern and south-western New-Mexico, for the purpose investigating the condition of affairs, and especially edited in the region of the country bordering on the office of the country bordering on the organization of the Argan Mountains and Augustine Pass, where many murders and robbertes do occurred one or iwo years ago, there was now but the Fornic, the continuation of the Territy, and especially edited the interesting of the country bordering on the organization of the Territy, and especially edited the interesting of the country bordering on the organization of the Territy, and especially edited the softlement of the country bordering on the first between the Territory and especially edited in the region of the country bordering on the first between the Territory and especially edited in the region of the country bordering on the first between the Territory and especially edited in the region of the country bordering on the first between the Territory and especially edited in the region of the country bordering on the first between the Territory are purpose of attacking the Indians and citizens. A large ray was on the point of leaving Silver City for purpose of attacking the Indians and citizens. A large ray was on the point of leaving Silver City for purpose of attacking the Indians and citizens. A large ray was on the point of leaving silver city of the country of t Pile of New-Mexico, dated June 19, and addressed to Secretary Fish, states that he had visited the settlements in southern and south-western New-Mexico, for the purpose of investigating the condition of affairs, and especially the depredations committed by the Apache Indians. He found in the region of the country bordering on the Rio Grande, in the vicinity of the Argan Mountains and Rio Grande, in the vicinity of the Argan Mountains and San Augustine Pass, where many murders and robberles had occurred one or two years ago, there was now but little trouble, the citizens being in comparative quiet and security; but in all the south-west portion of the Terri-tory, and especially along the line between the Territory, and Arizona, there were serious troubles and constant hostilities between the Indians and citizens. A large party was on the point of leaving Silver City for the purpose of attacking the Indians at Canada and Alamesa, and had the Governor not gone there person. of the Camp Grant affair in Arizona. Of course he stopped that proceeding by a peremptory order, and assured the citizens of that section of the Territory that something would be done speedily by the Government to relieve them from these difficulties, and urged them to wait patiently a few months longer until the Indian authorities fully tested the possibility of peaceably collecting these Indians together and placing them on a reservation. The Governor says he is clad to see that one or more members of the Indian Peace Commission are to be sent to look into the condition of Indian affairs with reference to these Apache Indians in New-Mexico and Arizona. An earnest effort should be made at once to get Cochise and his bands to come in and go upon a reservation, and if he refuses to do so a most vigorous war should be made against them. He is the ablest and most desperate chief among the wild tribes of the West, and has been thoroughly embitiered against the whites by treacherous treatment at the time his brother-in-law, farcus Colorado, was kifled. Until he is pacified and induced to go peaceably upon a reservation, or thoroughly subdued, there can be no security for life and property in the south-western portion of the Territory.

The War Department has received from Gen. Ord a copy of a letter written to him, in very good and forcible English, by an Indian woman mamed Sarah Winnencas, daughter of the chief of several thousand Indians at and near Pyramid Lake Reservation. California, in which sie urges the military to make some provision for those Indians next Winter to keep them from starving and prevent trouble with the whites. She says:

We have asked the Agents of the different reservations to belp us, but all to no avail, aid only to be put of with another premise, so that many of the Iedans of Fyramid Reservation, lawing the new advanced and provers, and favore the sain and put ent of our miser; than to be ingering here, ash day bring the power's and degradation themselves, and well all machine relates to

son. Gen. Ord forwards the letter, with strong recommendations that rations be issued in limited quantities to the actual needy Indians at Camps Bedwell and Warner, and Gen. Schoffeld adds his indersement to the same effect, remarking also that a large proportion of these Indians seem willing to work when they have an opportunity; and it is believed a judicious expenditure of a moderate sum, in providing them with the means of agriculture and slock-raising, would soon make them all self-supporting. They now complain that money is expending in building a school-house and paying a teacher, while they are left to suffer for food.

ALABAMA SCHOOL-TEACHERS' CONVENTION. MONIGOMERY, July 19 .- The State Convenion of Teachers and School Superintendents of Alabama received to-day, by a unanimous vete, that the education of the colored race was a duty and a high privilege of the white race, and that the Convention concurs in any measure calculated to accomplish the result.

Petersburger, July 19 .- S. M. Loveridge was

hot in his office, te-day, by Morris K. Henry of Utica, chigan, who arrived here yesterday. Loveridge and Michigan, who arrived here yesterday. Loveridge and Henry are relatives by marriage, and the present treable has grown out of a lawsuit which had been trought by Mr. Loveridge to recover means from Mr. Henry. Today, Mr. Herry visited the effice of Mr. Loveridge, and asked him if be was ready to make a reconstitution, which Laveridge declined, when freury immediately fired. The ball strack Loveridge in the side and indiged in its loweds. The wound is supposed to as merial. Henry attempted to sleect again, but was overpowered, and is now in constant. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REGATTA.

ATALANTA VS. HARVARD-THE NEW-YORKERS WIN BY ONE MINUTE AND THREE SEC-ONDS.

INGLESIDE, Mass., July 19.—Eighteen minutes 15] seconds against 19 minutes and 25] seconds tells the story of the six-oar shell Atalanta-Harvard race, which is now a thing of the past. The Atalantas have won fresh laurels, and Harvard has sustained another of those defeats which are so rare in the history of its Uni versity crews, and which its alumni are so loath to see tures which inspire and encourage a crew at Quinsiga mond. But it was a clean straightaway contest, with none of the annoying fouls which often necessitate as

Many of the visitors of yesterday left this section last evening, sadly disappointed because there was no race, some 50 of the 50 members of the Afalanta Club being among them. Many of those who came to bet were sadly disappointed for want of "the party of the second part." The New-Yorkers said that Wall-st. men, who were graduates of Harvard, bet even on the race very freely two their money on the good reputation gained by past achievements. Here the betting took a different aspect. Harvard men took no great interest in this race, judging by the slim attendance, and those here evidently heeded the admonitions of the crew, for ofers of three to one by the New-Yorkers were freely offered, with no takers. A SLIM ATTENDANCE,
The route from Springfield to Ingleside, this afternoon

The route from Springfield to Ingleside, this aftersoon, had very little the appearance of regatta day, being somewhat on "the solitary horselana" principle. Instead of hilarious students, gaily dressed latics, and men, women, and children, in all sorts of conveyances, a few members of the Atalanta Club and a score of correspondents dash up in lacks and burgles, and cooling but disheariening showers, and at about 4 orbital points of the Marvard men, and about 100 should be pricinity of the boathouses. The ensues another chapter of yesterday's lounging experience. The wind is fully as strong as before, and the tandstare billows are as plainty visible, though the water is adjudged not so "choppy" by one of the Atalantas. Haif an hour passes off slowly, when Dr. Withers and Capt. Read appear, and pleasantly gaswer the scores of slewly, when Dr. Withers and Capt. Read appear, and pleasantly gaswer the scores of slewly willing to start, and the Harvards say it is so near the time for the College race that his near mass be rowed to-day. But the wind continues to blow, the to be as black as the clouds which obscure the five-minute bulletins are colored to suit the those who promulgate them, and till nearly 5 o'clock that it is announced that the contest will take p now the scene suddenly changes. The Atsignalied to cross the river, the fiarvard error sent for, some of the correspondents and speto the carriages with which they still following the river, and the small boys fulfill to by getting in everybody's way. Very soon appear, as all realize that darkness will any contest if long delays are made.

THE CREWS.

their captain's orders, and even his hints, promptly and harmoniously. They are apparently in splendid condition. Their weight, according to Mr. Peverelly, fails a trifle below these figures: Dr. Withers, 151; Van Raden, 148; Waterbury, 148; Leroy, 148; Handy, 188; Smith, 186; average weight, 144. They have made no complaints and no boasts, but everybody seems to believe they are to win. Their marcon-colored shirts and kerchiefs show prominently, and their general appearance ellefts hearty praise. The Harvard's appear a trifle nervous and despondent, but look determined to do their "level best."

asume the outside position, Harvard having won, a are bare-headed, and only two of them wear shirts, the others displaying their backs, breasts and arms. Their

view of the contest, and the Ladies and gonth are wild with excitement, which continues immutes. The Harvards are evidently he shore, and the Atalantas, who continue their the precision of a crack military company sold the manual, are steadily gaining. At case Ha in more muscle at 42; strokes per minnute, at slight gaip. Half a minute later the Atalant leading, but the Harvards have covered a lengths in the gap. At 6.52 the New-York a gain once more, and in 30 seconds their magning leaves the discouraging stace of four I their rivals to blot out, though it is not appared the range of possibilities with them. At 6.55

the College regatta on Friday. Brown University has an excellent crew, whose stock is rising to-night, and the betting bids fair to be even on the Browns and Harvards. The Amherst crew has lots of muscle and endurance, and if these elements are properly brought out by Josh. Ward, they will make a good show in the contest, which will excite much more local inferest and draw more people than did the postponed race of to-day.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB TROUBLES. The declaration by the Judges that the prizes given to the schooner Madeleine on the evening of their last annual regatta would remain in the possession their last annual regatta would remain in the possession of her owner, notwithstanding the clearly-established claim of the yacht Columbia, has caused an open rupture in the Brocklyn Yacht Club. Mr. Franklin Osgood of the Columbia and Mr. George Osgood of the Fiectwing have resigned from the organization, and it is authoritatively stated that the majority of the members of the New-York Yacht Club lately elected to the Erocklyn Club will at once retire from the last-named organization. A meeting of the New-York Club will be held to day at Delmonico's, Beaver-st., at which the date of the cruice and other business of the Club will be settled.

The Dauntless, Columbia, and Ficetwing are coming up the Sound.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.The San Francisco National Guard returned on Amador County on Tuesday, work having been resumed in all the

....Mrs. Murdock, wife of the editor of The Wal-... The body of Capt. Blodgett, late of the steamer Carlisle, who has been mosting affect an Monday, was

....Proctor's Block, in Andover Centre, N. H., was

burned restorday. Among the occupants were Shirly & Kumbell and Benjamin Merchant, lawyers, and a milinery shop.

Gregg & Steele's carpenter establishment and the file everts of Got. Lant & Co., to Lawrence, Xano., were burned on Tuesday. Less, \$30,000, mostly correct by insurance.

A fearful hall-storm passed over Western Lova on Tuesday light, doing much damage at Assatic. The post-office building and several louises were destroyed and two mon fatally injured.

jurel.

19... A severe thunder-shower passed over the town of Witon. Me., passeday, during which Elsen Avesil, and his son Wilds were strock by ighning and lastantly killed. Another son was knocked down, but sono recovered.

Apocked down, but soon reconvered.

A fire in Marysville, Cal., on Tuesday, burned Sanin's and factory, andrey & Harrington's planing null, the residences of exchange Heddon, Dr. Hoeres, b. B. Ayer, and Dr. Harrongton, and damaged other property. Loss. \$100,000 | Insurance, \$50,000.

Deputy-Sheriff Clark of Lowell, Mass., arrived in Chesically suffering requisition for Horace M. Line, who has been in canony in Chesingui for a few days past. The prisoner is charged by Dr. Ayer with obtaining \$50,000 worth of poods under false presents.